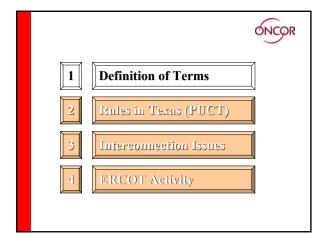


Interconnection

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Distributed Energy Resources Road Show June 4, 2003



Definition of terms



Who is Oncor?

- Oncor is a regulated distribution and pipeline energy delivery company and does not buy or sell energy.
- Oncor is governed by tariffs and bills Competitive Retailers (CR's) for wire related delivery service charges and then CR's choose how they charge customers.
- Oncor's role is to insure the safe and reliable interconnection of distributed generation to its electrical system.

Definition of terms



What is Distributed Generation (DG)? (PUCT)

- An electrical generating facility located at a customer's point of delivery (point of common coupling) of ten megawatts (MW) or less and connected at a voltage less than 60 kilovolts (kV) which may be connected in parallel operation to the utility system.
- Consists of one or more units; total capacity may exceed 10MWs, however, no more than 10 MWs of a facility's capacity will be interconnected at one time (at the point of common coupling).

Definition of terms



What are the common types of interconnections?

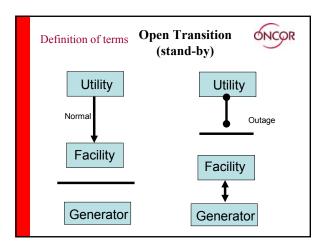
- · Open transition
- · Closed transition
- Parallel Non-exporting
- · Parallel Exporting

Definition of terms



Open Transition

- Method describing how a customer re-connects back to the utility after a utility outage. Open transition is where generator is turned off (after being run during an outage or event) and then customers breakers are re-closed with the utility. The customers generation is never tied to the utility.
- This kind of generation is not defined as "distributed generation" by the PUCT (or Oncor).

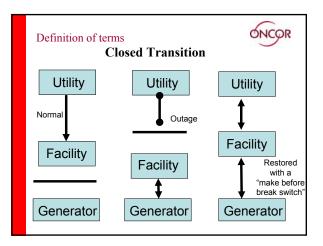


Definition of terms



Closed Transition

- Method of describing how the generator re-connects with utility. After the generator has been run, due to outage or event, a closed transition switch occurs where the generator parallels with the distribution system for a brief period of time and then is shut down.
- This mode of operation is defined as "distributed generation" by the Public Utility Commission of Texas (PUCT).



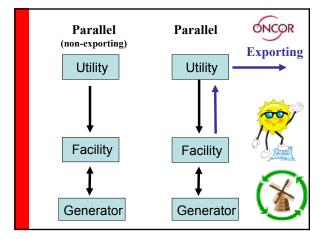
Definition of terms

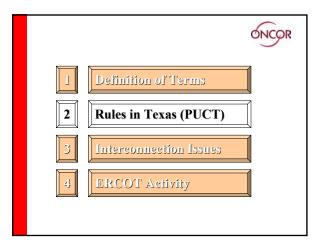


Parallel Operation (Non-exporting / Exporting)

- A method of connection between the Company's distribution system and the customers generation in a manner to permit electrically interconnected operation of the two systems for a period of time.
- · Non-exporting
- Exporting

Also defined as DG by PUCT





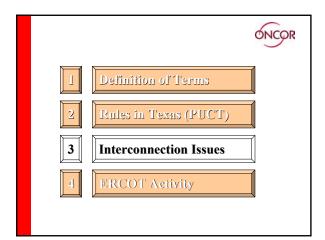
Rules in Texas



Public Utility Commission Rules and Documents

http://www.puc.tx.us/rules/subrules/electric/index.cfm

- Substantive Rule §25.211 (interconnection guidelines)
- Substantive Rule §25.212 (technical requirements)
- · Interconnection Agreement
- · DG Manual
- DG Pre-certification process



Interconnection Issues



What is the DG interconnection process?

- Application (completed)
- Study fee's (utility tariff dependent)
- Impact study (or Service Study) preformed
- Payment for impacts (where appropriate)
- Utility system modifications (if necessary)
- Secure Interconnection Agreement and required test reports
- Authorize interconnection

Interconnection Issues



Non Exporting Discretionary Service Charge DD24

Pre-Interconnection Study Fee Schedule

* No cost if 20 KW or less inverter is used * No cost if generator supplies less than 15% of feeder load and less than 25% of feeder

http://www.oncorgroup.com/electricity/tariffs/pdf/marketopen/6.1.2 MarketOpen.pdf

\$3,000

Interconnection Issues



Current Pre-certification Policies

- · Photovoltaic Systems
- Wind

Size		Study Fee's
Small systems up to 10 kW	Service Study	No impact study fee*
Intermediate systems 10 kW to 500 kW (not on network)	Adjustable setpoints to meet §25.212	No impact study fee*

* Conditioned on UL-1741 testing requirements and / or other conditions as approved by Oncor

Interconnection Issues



How much can I be paid for power exported for Qualifying Facilities?

PUCT Substantive Rule §25.242 regulates the arrangements between qualifying facilities, retail electric providers with the price to beat obligation (PTB REPs), and electric utilities as required by federal and state law.

For Oncor to process your interconnection application and provide an estimate of any appropriate metering costs, you will need to provide to Oncor the metering requirements required by your Retail Electric Provider (REP).

Option A, B, and C of this rule give you an overview of your metering options.

Interconnection Issues

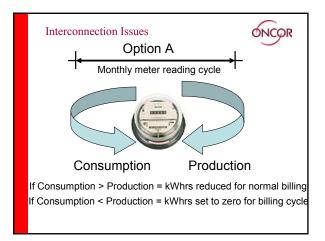


How much can I be paid for power exported for Qualifying Facilities?

Option A - (often called net metering)

For people who do not want to be paid for net production (where net production means there was more generation than consumption and a negative month-end meter reading results).

This option utilizes a single meter that runs forwards and backwards (typically existing metering). Net end-of-month production would not be metered or purchased by the utility (meaning the Competitive Retailer - CR).



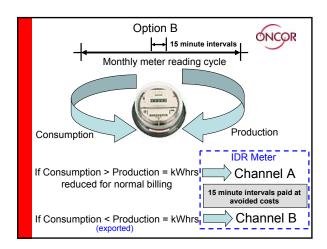
Interconnection Issues



Option B

For people who do want to be paid for net production (endof-month net metered generation), the rule states that this option utilizes two meters, one measuring net consumption and the other measuring net production. This option requires you to contact your REP to determine, 1) the process for registering and the requirements for being a power generator in ERCOT and 2) the REPs metering requirements for exporting generators. Most REPs require an interval data recorder (IDR) meter to be installed to establish the rates for purchases of exported generation.

* Oncor's tariff specifies IDR metering and interval load data charges.

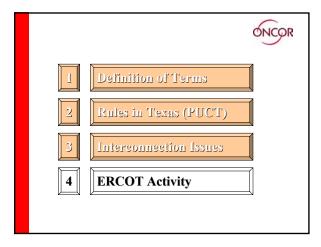


Interconnection Issues



Option C

For people who want to be paid for all production. This option requires metering for all consumption and all production. Requirements from your REP and metering information will need to be specified with your application (reference Option B).



ERCOT Activity



Year-End 2002 ERCOT

	Oncor	Centerpoint	AEP	Entergy	TNMP	Total
Number of Facilities	50	20	8	1	1	83
Output of Facilities (kW)	158,033	43,013	14,250	5	5,000	220,305
Facilities Interconnect- ed in 2002	6	3	1	1	0	12
Output of Interconnect- ed in 2002 (kW)	5,572	8,504	2.000	5	0	16,804



Questions?

Helpful Links:



- 1) Guide to Electric Choice Listing of Retail Electric Providers http://www.powertochoose.com
- 2) PUCT Substantive Rules 25.211 and 25.212 Interconnection of On-Site Distributed Generation and Technical Requirements for Interconnection and Parallel Operation of Distributed Generation (Site Map - Rules and Laws - Electric - Substantive Rules - 25.211 -25.212)

http://www.puc.state.tx.us/rules/subrules/electric/index.cfm 3) PUCT Requirements for Precertification of Distributed Generation Equipment (Site Map - Electric - Projects - Project No. 22318) http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/projects/22318/22318.cfm 4) PUCT Distributed Generation Manual (Site Map - Electric -Projects - Project No. 21965)

http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/projects/21965/21965.cfm 5) ERCOT Market Guide (see 3rd bullet)

http://www.ercot.com/Participants/marketoverviewinfo.htm 6) Power Generation Company requirement link from the PUCT http://www.puc.state.tx.us/electric/business/index.cfm#3